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EDITORIALS BY JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN

The Inaugural

GOVERNOR BAMBERGER'S inaugural was fine in both substance and form.

It was, too, a clear business statement of the state's business.

Its recommendations for a most strict economy were excellent, though when we call to mind the Democratic national platform of 1912 and see the result and remember how long the Democracy of Utah have been out in the cold we are filled in advance with sympathy for the governor because of the wrestle he will have to hold the hungry wolves of his party down to economic rations during his term. In theory the Democratic party is always a stickler for economy, but when it comes to spending the public funds, that is different. Then the needs of the state become paramount for then the state means the Democratic party and the needs of the party must be met, no matter at what sacrifice.

Even the governor must have noticed the immense revulsion of the people of Utah against the staid methods of the Republican party and the desire for a new dispensation. And he cannot have failed to notice the increased generosity of the real power in Utah in advancing the price to be paid the farmers for sugar beets. It shows a generosity which could not have been anticipated and was not understood until a dispatch informed us that "for revenue only" the tariff on sugar was to be increased.

When the Legislature meets there will be a new crop of statesmen to deal with and it will be there that our sympathy for the governor will be at its height.

Alexander Hamilton

NEXT Thursday will be the one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton. When the young nation started on its career it was given to Hamilton to organize for it a financial system. It had no money; no credit; it was overwhelmed with debt; its apparent resources were unavailable for use; to prepare for it a financial standing seems like the attempt of a man to lift himself by his own bootstraps. But Hamilton founded a system which was so perfect that its details are still the rule in the treasury department. When Jefferson became president, he said to his secretary of the treasury, Albert Gallatin, "Take all the help you need and all the time you want, to correct the mistakes and wipe out the frauds of Hamilton." Jefferson hated Hamilton because he was a dead square man and splendid soldier and hated anything like pretense or demagoguery.

Gallatin went to work and spent a month in investigating Hamilton's work. Then he went to the president and said: "Mr. President, Hamilton made no mistakes, committed no frauds, his

system of finance is the most wonderful ever devised."

Could he be back in the flesh, in all his old vigor, how he would exult were he given again charge of the financial affairs of the nation, with a treasury bursting with money, with a nation of one hundred millions of people, and rich beyond estimation.

He was a wonder among men. Born on foreign soil; leaving school a mere boy to arouse a not over impulsive people to take up arms; the foremost orator, save Patrick Henry in the nation; the nearest military adviser of Washington; the clearest brained man in the constitutional convention; a marvelous lawyer—his mind seemed to be a perfect cube. And he died at forty-seven at the hands of a practiced duelist, who, after firing the fatal shot, slunk away to Washington where President Jefferson gave him a state dinner.

Next to Washington, the reverence of the American people for the men of '76 should go out to Alexander Hamilton.

The Legislature

WE are told that certain Democratic legislators-elect are worrying over the possible work before them.

They should not. They should study the needs of the state which are few and put themselves on guard against the grafters that will make appeals to them from every direction.

The one thing they should most dread is the number of embryo statesmen in their own midst who will want to make names for themselves. In recent years nearly all members from the outside has tried to curry favor at home by proposing some new graft on Salt Lake City and county. Doubtless this will be tried again this year though the figures show what proportion of all the taxes are paid by this city and county. In the past the last days of the session of the legislature have been periods of apprehension and fear on the part of taxpayers. It cannot be much worse this year.

The Saint Day Of The Democracy

NEXT Monday will be the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and January 8th is always the most welcome day for the Democracy to celebrate. During the balance of the year they are the disciples of Jefferson, but it was Jackson who gave them the shibboleth of "To the victor belongs the spoils!" and after a Democratic victory that shibboleth comes and lingers on their lips like the aroma of old wine and in their souls like the strophies of some ancient grand anthem. Hence they celebrate. And we do not blame them, for Jackson was a much manlier man than Jefferson, a much truer man, and then after a victory, why should they not celebrate? That their victories do not come very often should give their rejoicing all the more zest when they have one.

Generally before election they are confident up to election night and then deploring the perversity of the people, they go into retirement for another term of years. This last year the unexpected happened; they had a rousing victory, and now on Monday next they will celebrate and pre-

dict for themselves a long lease of power, claiming that the people are at last educated up to the point of understanding that the Democracy is it. And we outsiders will rejoice with them, keeping in mind that a merciful Providence while sometimes a little slow, sees to it that the ravens are finally fed.

The Allies' Note

ANALYZED closely, the note of the Allies in reply to an invitation to meet and consider possible peace terms is not a great state paper.

Stripped of bludge it simply says: "Germany was so excited in inaugurating the present war that we will never consider the possibilities of making peace until Germany is destroyed, no matter how many men are killed, how many women and children are starved, how many hearts are broken, how overwhelming may be the bankruptcy of the nations engaged."

That sort of talk is neither wise, brave nor manly. Rather it has a purely commercial look and read between the lines it can be easily construed to mean a determination to punish Germany and Austria until they will cease to be factors in the world's trade for many years, if not for all time to come. And it reveals a premeditated cruelty to the innocent people of their our countries, greater than they charge Germany with planning at the beginning of the war. They do it, too, after two and a half years in which it has been demonstrated that the world has lost its power to settle differences and has wrought more devastation than can be outgrown in sixty years to come.

It is a notice that Great Britain, Russia and Japan intend to rule the commercial world and to destroy every power that threatens to be their rivals. It is, moreover, an indirect notice to all the outside world to accept that determination if they would have peace.

In our estimation there is no more Christian spirit manifested in it than they charge that Germany and Austria lacked when they inaugurated the war.

For The World's Permanent Peace

THE response of the Allies to the proposition for a conference to see if a peace cannot be agreed upon is not encouraging. It evinces a bitterness and a hate only equaled by the ferocity which has marked the whole course of the war since Belligum was invaded. But that does not change the fact that the people of the small states of Europe occupied by the armies are dying by thousands of hunger and exposure; that soldiers are dying by tens of thousands in the fields and that all the nations involved are swiftly nearing bankruptcy and generations of poverty to come, nations are like men. When in a pacifism of anger they are in a measure bereft of the power of cool reasoning. The Allies are much in the mood that the men of the North would have been, after Gettysburg was fought, Vicksburg taken and Grant with Meade were on the final march to environ Richmond, and Sherman was drawing his lines around Atlanta, had the heads of the confederacy requested England to